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U.S. PATENT APPLICATION
FOR AN
**TREE PATTERN SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
MULTIPLE VIRUS SIGNATURE RECOGNITION**

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TREE PATTERN SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MULTIPLE VIRUS SIGNATURE RECOGNITION

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to virus scanning, and more particularly to virus scanning utilizing database searching techniques.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In database data processing systems, it is often desirable to provide efficient, high-speed data access and searching capabilities for data stored in a database. A typical database system provides an index mechanism for accessing records of data in the database, without having to search through each element of data stored in each data record. There are many database indexing, accessing and searching techniques in widespread use.

Tree-based indexes are one form of indexing and searching mechanism. In tree-based index database systems, a common data field in each database record is used as a keyword to create the index. The index is organized as a tree data structure, having a head node where searches begin, and one or more branch nodes referenced from the head node. All other nodes below the head node may also contain one or more branches referring to other nodes. Each index node contains one or more pointers, such as record numbers, to that node's respective data record within the database.

To search the tree index, a search value is provided by a user or program. The search value is then compared with node values beginning with the head node. At each node in the tree, if the search value occurs, for example, alphabetically before the current node's value, one branch may be followed to the next node, but if the search value occurs alphabetically after the current node's value, another branch to a different node may be taken. If the search value and node value are equal, a matching node has been found. The matching node's corresponding database record reference is used to retrieve the matching search data from the database.

These and other database tree-structure searching algorithms have been commonly used in the prior art for the purpose of searching databases. Other specific examples of such searching algorithms include Apostolico, Galil, and Oxford pattern matching algorithms. While such techniques are common in conventional database searching, they have not been applied to other technologies such as scanning data for virus signatures.

The generation and spread of computer viruses is a major problem in modern day computing. Generally, a computer virus is a program that is capable of attaching to other programs or sets of computer instructions, replicating itself, and performing unsolicited or malicious actions on a computer system. Generally, computer viruses are designed to spread by attaching to floppy disks or data transmissions between computer users, and are designed to do damage while remaining undetected. The damage done by computer viruses may range from mild interference with a program, such as the display of an unwanted political message in a dialog box, to the complete destruction of data on a user's hard drive.

It is estimated that new viruses are created at a rate of over 100 per month. This rate has resulted in a need for tens of thousands of virus signatures to be searched in

suspect data. This, in turn, has resulted in virus searching algorithms requiring a large amount of time and computer resources when scanning for virus signatures. There is thus a need for the application of advanced techniques to optimize the virus scanning process.

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

A system, method and computer program product are provided for recognizing virus signatures. Initially, a list of virus signatures is provided. Next, the list of virus signatures is combined into a tree of virus signatures. Data is subsequently compared against the tree of virus signatures for virus signature recognition.

In one embodiment, the virus signatures may each include a sequence of characters. Further, the tree may include a plurality of branches each having a sequence of characters. By the nature of the tree structure, a portion of each branch may correspond to similar portions of a plurality of virus signatures. By this design, the efficiency of the virus signature recognition is improved since similar portions of the virus signatures need not be compared with the data more than once.

As an option, the characters may include wildcards. Further, the characters of the tree of virus signatures may be obfuscated to prevent detection during virus signature recognition. In use, viruses can be detected when stored in memory. Since the tree of virus signatures is loaded into memory, obfuscation is needed to prevent accidental self-detection of the tree of virus signatures.

In one aspect of the present embodiment, the branches may include upper branch portions and lower branch portions. When comparing, the data is compared against the upper branch portions of the tree. Thereafter, the data is compared against the lower branch portions of the tree if the data was successfully compared to the upper branch portions associated with the lower branch portions.

By this design, a virus signature is determined to be recognized upon the successful comparison of the data against an entirety of at least one branch. Moreover, the data is eligible to be declared clean upon the unsuccessful comparison of the data against an entirety of at least one branch.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Figure 1 illustrates a method for recognizing virus signatures, in accordance with one embodiment.

 Figure 2 shows a representative hardware environment with which the virus scanning may be executed, in accordance with one embodiment.

10 Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary list of virus signatures.

 Figure 4 shows an exemplary tree of virus signatures that is constructed in accordance with the method of Figure 1.

15 Figure 5 illustrates a more complex method of recognizing virus signatures, in accordance with another embodiment.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 illustrates a method **100** for recognizing virus signatures, in accordance
5 with one embodiment. Initially, in operation **102**, a list of virus signatures is provided.
In the context of the present description, such virus signatures may include virus
definitions, fingerprints, or any other data capable of identifying particular known
viruses. Moreover, the term "virus". is meant to include any malicious or unwanted
code, content, etc. that may be harmful to a system. In one embodiment, the list of virus
10 signatures may be distributed via a periodic update, or simply be included in a virus
scanning application program.

Next, in operation **104**, the list of virus signatures is combined into a tree of
virus signatures. In one embodiment, such tree includes a plurality of branches, and
15 serves to reduce the amount of virus signature data that must be compared against
suspect data during virus scanning. It should be noted that the tree may include any
structure, entity, etc. that optimizes the efficiency of the virus scanning process.

Thereafter, in operation **106**, suspect data is compared against the tree of virus
20 signatures for virus signature recognition. Such suspect data may include application
programs, static data, dynamic data or any other entity capable of carrying a computer
virus. As such, the suspect data may be involved in an attempt to access data in
memory or a network, process data, execute application programs, and/or any other
situation that may make a system vulnerable to viruses or malicious software.

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Figure **2** shows a representative hardware environment with which the virus
scanning may be executed, in accordance with one embodiment. Such figure illustrates
a typical hardware configuration of a workstation in accordance with a preferred

embodiment having a central processing unit **210**, such as a microprocessor, and a number of other units interconnected via a system bus **212**.

The workstation shown in Figure 2 includes a Random Access Memory (RAM) **214**, Read Only Memory (ROM) **216**, an I/O adapter **218** for connecting peripheral devices such as disk storage units **220** to the bus **212**, a user interface adapter **222** for connecting a keyboard **224**, a mouse **226**, a speaker **228**, a microphone **232**, and/or other user interface devices such as a touch screen (not shown) to the bus **212**, communication adapter **234** for connecting the workstation to a communication network **235** (e.g., a data processing network) and a display adapter **236** for connecting the bus **212** to a display device **238**.

The workstation may have resident thereon an operating system such as the Microsoft Windows NT or Windows/95 Operating System (OS), the IBM OS/2 operating system, the MAC OS, or UNIX operating system. It will be appreciated that a preferred embodiment may also be implemented on platforms and operating systems other than those mentioned. A preferred embodiment may be written using JAVA, C, and/or C++ language, or other programming languages, along with an object oriented programming methodology. Object oriented programming (OOP) has become increasingly used to develop complex applications.

Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary list **300** of virus signatures **302** that is provided, in accordance with operation **102** of method **100** of Figure 1. As shown, each virus signature **302** includes a sequence of characters **304** corresponding to a known virus.

It should be noted that such characters **304** may include any alphanumeric, Unicode, binary, or any other type of characters **304** that is capable of defining a virus.

As an option, the characters **304** may include wildcards **306**. In use, the wildcards **306** represent any specific character **304**. In other words, the wildcards **306** will produce a match with any specific character **304** during the scanning process, in a manner that will soon become apparent.

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Figure **4** is an exemplary tree **400** of virus signatures **302** that is constructed in accordance with operation **104** during method **100** of Figure **1**. As shown, the tree **400** may include a plurality of branches **402** each having a sequence of characters **304**.

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In one aspect of the present embodiment, at least a portion of the branches **402** include upper branch portions **404** and lower branch portions **406**. When conducting a comparison during a virus scan in accordance with operation **106** of method **100** of Figure **1**, suspect data is initially compared against the upper branch portions **404** of the tree. Thereafter, the data is compared against the lower branch portions **406** of the tree if the data was successfully compared to the upper branch portions **404** associated with the lower branch portions **406**. More information regarding the operation of the virus scan in the context of the tree **400** will be set forth in greater detail during reference to a specific example of operation shown in Figure **5**.

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By the nature of the tree structure, a portion of each branch **402** may correspond to sequenced characters **304** that are similar among a plurality of the virus signatures. By this design, the efficiency of the virus signature recognition is improved since similar portions of the virus signatures need not be compared with the data more than once.

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Figure **5** illustrates a more complex method **500** of recognizing virus signatures, in accordance with another embodiment. Such method **500** may be implemented in the context of the foregoing tree structure or in any other desired manner. As shown, a list

300 of virus signatures 302 each including a sequence of characters 304 is first provided in any desired way. See operation 502. As mentioned earlier, the list 300 of virus signatures 302 may be distributed via a periodic update or simply be included in a virus scanning application program.

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Next, in operation 504, the list 300 of virus signatures 302 is combined into the structure of the tree 400. Again, such tree 400 may include the structure shown in Figure 4 or any other structure, entity, etc. that optimizes the efficiency of the virus scanning process. For example, various other tree structures may be utilized in the context of Apostolico/Galil-editor, and/or Oxford-publisher] pattern searching algorithms. Moreover, the combining operation 504 may be carried out at run-time using the list 300 of virus signatures 302, or may be carried out earlier such that the tree 400 is distributed via a periodic update or is simply included in a virus scanning application program.

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Optionally, consecutive character sequences without branches may be stored internally, "as is," in order to conserve memory. Normally, each node of the tree 400, except leaf nodes at the end of a branch 402, contain at least one pointer to the next node in the same branch 402. If there is only one such pointer (there is no branching off, just following the same branch 402), this pointer may be removed and the consecutive portion of the data can be stored "as is." The internal data structure may contain a flag to indicate the data was compressed in such a manner, rather than a normal tree branch 402. For example, if the strings "ABCDEF" and "ABCDXC" were the only strings to be stored, there would only be one point where the data branches (after 'D'). This allows the portions "ABCD", "EF", and "XC" to be stored as strings rather than breaking them up into nodes of the tree 400.

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As an option, the sequence of characters 304 in the list 300 of virus signatures may be obfuscated. This may be done in order to prevent the virus signatures of the list 300 from being identified as actual viruses during the virus scan. In one embodiment, the obfuscation is accomplished by an exclusive-OR operation with a particular value.

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As an option, some pre-processing may be done before the tree 400 is used for a particular search. The details of this pre-processing may depend on specific circumstances, but may typically include finding the correct location in the file where the virus may reside. Other processing may include decryption or emulation. For example, execution of the code may be emulated to see if a virus is found, but without carrying out any external action on the computer system.

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In operation 508, suspect data is compared against each of the branches 402 of the tree 400. Such comparison may be prompted by any particular event such as an attempt to access data in memory or a network, process data, execute application programs, and/or any other situation that may make a system vulnerable to viruses or malicious software. The comparison operation 508 begins at a root node of the tree 400. That way, upper branch portions 404 of the tree 400 are compared first, before lower branch portions 406.

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If it is determined in decision 510 that there is not a successful comparison of the upper branch portion 404 of the current branch 402, it is determined in decision 512 whether additional branches exist. If so, the process is continued with another branch in operation 508. If not, it is determined that no search strings were not found in the present piece of data in operation 514, and the data may be clean.

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If it is determined in decision 510 that there is a successful comparison of the upper branch portion 404 of the current branch 402, it is then determined whether there

are any sub-branches in decision **516**. In other words, it is determined whether the current branch **402** has any lower branch portions **406**. If not, it may be concluded that the data has been successfully compared to a full branch **402** corresponding to a virus signature, thus indicating that a virus is present in operation **518**.

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In response to the recognition of a virus, any desired security event may be initiated. For example, a repair routine may be initiated on the data, a quarantine process may be executed, or the data may be deleted. In any case, the virus scan may be terminated at that point, or, in the case of the repair routine being utilized, it may be
10 determined whether additional branches exist in operation **512**. Note phantom line **520**.

If it is determined in decision **516** that there are indeed sub-branches, the lower branch portions **406** of the current branch **402** are compared against the data. See
15 operation **522**.

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If it is determined in decision **524** that there is not a successful comparison of the current lower branch portion **406** of the present branch **402**, it is determined in decision **512** whether additional branches exist. If so, the process is continued with another branch in operation **508**. If not, it is determined that the data is clean in
20 operation **514**.

If it is determined in decision **524** that there is a successful comparison of the lower branch portion **406** of the current branch **402**, it is then determined whether there are any more sub-branches in decision **526**. If not, it may be concluded that the data has
25 been successfully compared to a full branch **402** corresponding to a virus signature, thus indicating that a virus is present in operation **518**. If it is determined that there are more sub-branches in decision **526**, the method **500** is continued at operation **522**.

In other words, a virus signature is declared to be recognized upon the successful comparison of the data against an entirety of at least one branch 402 (i.e. an upper branch portion 404 and a full sequence of any associated lower portion(s) 406 that end at a leaf node) of the tree 400. Moreover, the data is eligible to be declared clean upon the unsuccessful comparison of the data against an entirety of at least one branch 402 of the tree 400.

An example of the method 500 will now be set forth in the context of the tree 400 of Figure 4, where the suspect data includes the string "MSTDPD." Initially, the first data character, "M," is compared against the upper branch portions 404 of the branches 402 of the tree 400. After being unsuccessfully compared to the first two branches 402 of the tree 400, the method 500 continues onto the third branch 402. Note operations 508-512 of Figure 5. Since the "M" matches the third branch 402 of the tree 400 of Figure 4, the process moves on to the next character "S." Since this constitutes a successful match, it is then determined whether there are any additional sub-branches in accordance with decision 516 of Figure 5.

Since there are additional sub-branches, the comparison continues in operation 522. In particular, the current string successfully matches against the wild card character of one of the sub-branches, but fails at the "L" character. As such, the process continues on the other sub-branch. Since there is a successful comparison of the "T," "D," and "P" characters, the process continues to the lowermost branch portions including the "D" and "Q" characters. Since the "D" character renders a match, it is determined in operation 518 that a virus exists, and the scanning process may be terminated.

By this design, the efficiency of the virus signature recognition is improved since similar portions of the virus signatures do not need to be compared with the data more

than once. In particular, the comparison operation may be executed at least 6-7 times faster than could be accomplished utilizing traditional methods.

While various embodiments have been described above, it should be understood
5 that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. Thus, the breadth and scope of a preferred embodiment should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

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